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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Gent's French Calf Boots,
Very lowest price. Good article—Opera House Shoe Store.

Dr. Aborn
Parlors at Merchants' Hotel. Dr. Aborn cures diseases of the Eye. Dr. Aborn cures Deafness.

The Cheapest, Simplest
And best Sewing Machine is Wheeler & Wilson's. They are on exhibition and for sale at No. 27 Fifth street.

Dr. Aborn
Cures Noise in the Ear. Dr. Aborn cures Blindness. Dr. Aborn cures Crosseyes. Dr. Aborn cures offensive discharge from the Ears and Polypus.

Eye and Ear, Catarrh.
And all affections of the Throat and Chest treated with the utmost success by Dr. Aborn, at the Merchants' Hotel.

Dr. Aborn
Cures Chronic Catarrh. Dr. Aborn cures Throat and Chest Affections. Dr. Aborn refers to prominent citizens.

Dr. Aborn
Refers to the Medical Faculty. Dr. Aborn solicits those deformed incurable, Consulting and Operating Rooms 96 and 97, Merchants' Hotel. Consultation free.

Wheeler & Wilson's
Rotary Hook Lock Stitch Sewing Machines are the best. W. Sumner & Co., 27 Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

OUR VISITORS.

On Saturday morning our visitors took their departure by a special train over the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, accompanied by a numerous local delegation. The train, which was made of splendid Dirigeon cars, proceeded over the new road to Natrona, where a halt was made to permit the party to examine the works of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company. This extensive establishment having been inspected, the party repaired to the mansion of Mr. H. Pemberton, the Superintendent, and partook of a bountiful and elegantly served lunch. Before resuming their trip the entire party were taken in a group, by Mr. Cargo, daguerreian artist, of this city. At Wexford Run a halt was made to inspect the great bridge, a famous engineering feat. Here, again, the party were taken by Mr. Cargo. Resuming their progress, the excursionists reached Blairsville Junction, the point of separation, at 1 P. M.; our guests to take the way homeward, for Philadelphia and New York; the Commercial party for Pittsburgh. Leave taking, thanks and congratulations over, the trains took their departure in opposite directions, the one for Pittsburgh arriving at an early hour in the evening.

To-night was an already pleasant excursion, from first to last, enlivened with good cheer and by every favoring circumstance, would be but to state the general fact. It would be unjust to conclude this brief notice, however, without testifying to the courtesy and vigilance of Mr. J. McC. Creighton, the capable Superintendent of the Western Division of the road, to whom the success of the excursion and the enjoyment of the party were to no inconsiderable extent due.

Mr. Stanton.

The Philadelphia *Press*, by a Washington correspondent, says:

"When you are assured that the whole of the above statement in reference to Mr. Stanton is a pure fabrication, and that the whole arrangement has ever been suggested or invited by him, and that in resigning he is only acting as sent in the Cabinet is at war with his own repeated declarations and intentions, you may wonder what sort of a man it is that puts in circulation such charges against a stateman whose entire career has been one unselfish and heroic tribute to his country."

There is no evidence that this correspondent is better informed than the others, with all of whom he disagrees.

The Vote in the State.

The official majority of Clymer, for Governor, in Pike county, is 724, which makes the official majority of General Geary in the State 17,135.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

There is no news or consequence from Panama, and that from the coast is equally meagre. The papers are discussing the probable refitting of the spanish fleet, and the different Republics continue to strengthen their alliance and fortify their ports. They say if the war be renewed, it will be a desperate struggle. The government of Peru requires foreigners to pay the personal tax and allows them to vote. The Government of Ecuador has decreed that all Spanish naturalizations who would not be naturalized in fifty-six days. Mr. Coggeshall, Ohio, the American Minister, was received September 20th.

A large part of the capital has already been subscribed for the establishment of a new steamship line between Washington and New York. There is a fine prospect of the early consummation of this plan for cheap regular transportation of supplies and merchandize this district.

Preparations are in progress for the removal, next week, of the archives, &c., of the State department to the recently erected Washington City Orphan Asylum, on Fourteenth street, which has been rented for three years and that the new State Department building shall be erected on its present site.

A Toronto dispatch says: James J. Rogers, barrister from New York city, has volunteered his services gratis to defend such prisoners as are Fenian American citizens. In doing so he stipulates that he shall receive safe conduct from the court while here. The application was made to Mr. Justice Wilson, through Mr. Thurston, American Consul. After consultation with Hon. Mr. Cameron, his Lordship referred the application to Ottawa, and that the applicant was not entitled to practice in Canadian courts. None of the trials will be proceeded with before Wednesday next, by which time a considerable number of Fenian prisoners will be ready for trial. Should no safe terms are taken up, they will occupy the attention of the present jury until they are all gone through with, which will probably occupy a week or a month. More Fenian prisoners were arraigned to-day, one of whom pleaded guilty. The American Consul intimated to the court that he had received instructions from Washington to engage counsel for all prisoners of American birth.

Gen. Sheridan has instructed Gen. Heintzelman, commanding the district of Texas, to concentrate all the cavalry under his command at convenient points for the protection of the frontier.

Between six and seven thousand naturalized citizens have taken out the necessary papers within the past week for registry in this city in New York. There are some curious features in the naturalization business this year. The requirements of the registry law, as it is interpreted, have unsettled the usually admitted rights of large numbers who have long held, and who are not to be permitted to vote unless they can prove that they have been regularly by the naturalization of their fathers. This proof they cannot produce in a large proportion of the cases arising, and the result is that before their names are received by the Inspectors of Registry, they must take out papers of citizenship. It is found by the examination of the applications received so far, that probably more than half of the persons who have hitherto voted as the minor children of foreign born citizens. Very many persons have taken out papers who have been voting and holding office for years. It is ass rted that large frauds have been perpetrated by the same documents being handed from one to another, and used in different districts.

Lieutenant Commander William Gibson, commanding the United States steamer Tahoma, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Nassau, New Providence, on the 9th inst., the following: On the 4th inst., while in line between the Bermudas and the Azores, we encountered a severe storm of hurricane violence. We are not in distress, but the damages are serious. As carefully computed from our observations, the cyclon was moving E. N. E., at the rate of thirteen miles per hour. Its centre when nearest to us was in lat. 33 deg. N., long. 52 deg. W. Its diameter was west, and bore S., S. E., forty miles distant. Its whole diameter was above 200 miles. It came upon us suddenly and with little premonition, the barometer registering rather than foretelling the violence of wind and weather. The sea ran so rapidly and great, and so dangerously heavy and confused, that being still-fed we were in the impossible situation of the storm, I deemed it safe to assume the by heaving the Tahoma to on the port tack. The centre of the hurricane passed over the Island of New Providence on the first instant, and the scene of its destructive devastations is marvellous, and very sad to see. More than half of Nassau was in ruins. Most of the houses are unroofed, many blown to pieces, and some moved bodily from their foundations into the streets. Churches, schools, stores and other buildings of solid stone are shattered as if by a bombardment. The trees are destroyed, leaf and branch, as if by a conflagration. Nearly every vessel and boat is sunk or swept high and dry on the outer islands. The destruction of proper y and the consequent suffering is said to be dreadful. The important flight at Hole-in-the-Wall is not hanging. The present light here is only a temporary lantern. The lights on the Stirrup Key, on the Great Isaacs and on the Gun Key are reported injured, and that the lower of the first named is crooked. Judging from the distressed signals and that the distressed vessel that we have seen both at sea and in this port, the chapter of casualties from this hurricane will not be a brief one. A more complete report, with all the dates and diagrams relating to it, as her teame, the meteorological log of Her Britan ic Majesty's steamer Nassau, blown ashore in this harbor, and other interesting information, I will send by the first opportunity to the bureau of navigation.

The internal revenue receipts for the week ending saturday foot up $1,651,898 28 Saturday's receipts were: $384,626 18. The total receipts from this source during the fiscal year amount $117,818,867 32. National Bank notes issued during the week, $231,205; amount issued to date, 274,377,594. The amount of fractional currency received during the week was $51,899; sent to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, $200,000, and to the National Bank, $265,000 21. Fractional currency destroyed during the week, $225,000. The following is the report of cash in Treasury vaults at this date: Notes $4,675,000; National Bank notes, $2,946,61; Fractional currency, $232,000; Gold, $59,629,881; Silver, $2,500; five cent coin, $993; cents $350; Total, $1,269,219 21.

The disbursements for the week on account were as follows: War department, $1,961,548 37; Navy Department, $1,475,000 00; Interior Department, $148,186 86; Total, $3,584,249 09.

INDIANA U. S. SENATOR.—It is generally conceded that Governor Morton is to be successor of Hon. Henry S. Lane as United States Senator from Indiana. The legislature recently elected, and which is strongly Republican, will choose the Senator at its next session.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1866. NO. 34.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Reported U. S. Protectorate Unfounded.

French Troops Withdrawing.

The Threatened Troubles in Maryland.

No Troops to be Furnished by the Government.

New Railroads in Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, October 22, 1866.

Mexico.

The third of the important consultations held this week between the President, General Grant and Secretary Seward took place this forenoon. Speculation generally centers in the belief that Mexican affairs were under consideration. In this connection, it may be added that the State Department to-day pronounced the recent sensational dispatch about a treaty having been agreed on, by which the French would withdraw from Mexico on this Government assuming the French claims and agreeing to maintain a protectorate over that country, and also receiving certain cessions of Mexican territory for the United States, as a gross exaggeration, having but very little foundation. The Government has advices that the French are withdrawing from Mexico, and in doing so are carrying out the promise and conditions made to Minister Bigelow in Paris, in June last, by Napoleon. That they will even exceed the terms then proposed, and withdraw all of the French troops before the stipulated time, is regarded as quite certain.

The Threatened Troubles in Maryland
Are exciting the deepest interest. A collision between the State and local authorities of Baltimore looks imminent. Several organizations have already tendered their services to the latter. Gov. Swan, of Maryland, arrived this morning, and had an interview this forenoon with the President. It is not positively known whether United States troops will be tendered him to sustain his course in removing the Police Commissioners of the city, but indications are that nothing of the kind will be done. The question at issue is simply this: The Police Commissioners of Baltimore appoint the Judges of Elections. The Conservative party claim that these officers were guilty of gross frauds at the municipal election last week, by making false returns. Affidavits have been laid before the Governor setting forth that in one precinct forty Conservative votes were cast, and only twenty-two were returned. The Governor, therefore, claims the right to remove the Police Commissioners for a violation of law. His opponents declare that he is required to do this through the Courts, and threaten armed resistance to any other procedure. The Legislature failed to be organized in Baltimore, and called the Legislature to such an extent as to decide the Senatorial question either for or against a Radical. The vote also in Baltimore will settle the question as to whether the State will go in the *Chronicle* to-day calls on the people of the North to stand in readiness to open the way through Maryland again to the Capitol. The evening Administration paper here heads its leading article in reply to Forney as follows: "To your tents, O Israel! Patriotism, danger surrounding us—organize! organize!"

The Praters
Not connected with the newspaper offices, held a meeting here this afternoon, and determined to adhere to the resolutions of the 18th. The strike will therefore continue. The Government printing office, having reconsidered its action, refuses now to comply with the demand, and remains idle to-day.

General Burbin Ward
Is assured of his appointment as United States District Attorney for Southern Ohio. No commission has yet been issued to General Greatley as Collector, in place of General Carey, of the Second Cincinnati District, but he has been promised the place.

Appointments.
Among the Executive appointments to-day, there was one which included a new Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio.

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The Governor of Minnesota has filed in the General Land Office a map of the located line of route of the Mississippi and Missouri Superior Railroad, from St. Paul to Dunileth, in that State, for which a grant of land was made by act of Congress, approved May 7th, 1864. The Commissioner is taking the necessary steps for a withdrawal of the land granted by the act in conformity to the map before filed. The Governor has also filed a map of the first division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, showing the location and construction of sixty miles of the branch line of said road from St. Anthony to a point near St. Cloud, in that State.

Extra Pay.
In a case where the widow of a deceased officer applied for the three months' pay proper that would have accrued to him under the law of March 3d, 1865, but who died during the time of the passage of the act, it has been decided by the proper accounting officer of the Treasury that the right of inheritance did not survive, as the law makes no provision for the descent of extra pay to the heirs of an officer in case of his death.

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On the first instant the Commissioner of Indian Affairs invited proposals for a very large supply of Indian goods, including woolens, clothing, dry goods and naval wares. The bids were to have been opened to-morrow, but at the suggestion of the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who is to enter upon his duties on the 1st of November, the advertisement has been withdrawn, for the reason that the contract should not be made by the retiring but by the incoming Commissioner.

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THE NEW YORK BALL SEASON.—The New York *Tribune* estimates the number of balls in that city, to be given during the ensuing season of five months, at not less than twelve hundred. The expense of the season will involve is inland trade. A new quadrille will be introduced by Prof. De Garmo this winter. It is known as *Varieties Parisienne*, and as it is the fashionable quadrille at the French court at present, it will no doubt prove highly popular in New York. Some people assert that it will take the place of the lancers, but this is ratified doubtful. The most fashionable dances this season, by the most authority, are given as follows: Waltzes—Mabel Quadrille, Josie Waltz (Leap Year) Makes—Mabel (Godfrey,) Guards—Waltz (Godfrey,) Waltz (Godfrey,) Positillon D'Amore, Wildfire Quadrille, Josie Waltz, Les Varieties Parisiennes, Crispino Quadrille, Polkas—Catawba, Blue Bird Echo, Nightingale, Railroad Polka.

BY THE CABLE.

No News of Importance.

United States Five-Twenties 69.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No News.

LONDON, October 20.—There is no news of general importance to-day worth telegraphing.

Arrived.

LIVERPOOL, October 20.—The steamer Cuba, from Boston, via Halifax, has arrived.

COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, October 20.—Consols closed 89½ for money. American securities closed at the following quotations: United States Five Twenties, 69; Illinois Central, 78½; Erie, 50½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, October 20.—Cotton sales today foot up 15,000 bales. Middling uplands, 15½d.

BALTIMORE.

Trouble Anticipated.

Stirring Address to the Boys in Blue.

BALTIMORE, October 20.—Last night a large meeting of veterans representing the Boys in Blue, was held in Baltimore, presided over by Brigadier General Woolley, who advised them to stand shoulder to shoulder in this contest as they had done in the field. The following address was unanimously agreed upon:

BOYS IN BLUE, ATTENTION!—The event now transpiring in this city makes it incumbent upon us once more to assemble in massed columns to resist the attempts of traitors in our midst, to deprive loyal men of this city of the control of its affairs, and leave us to the tender mercies of our deadliest enemies. You will at once report yourselves to your officers for assignment for duty, and hold yourselves ready at the moment's notice to defend our sacred rights now being menaced and endangered by the same despicable traitors whose ready sympathy was always and ever for rebels in arms, and whose every effort was to interfere with the President. It is not positively known whether United States troops will be tendered him to sustain his course in removing the Police Commissioners of the city, but indications are that nothing of the kind will be done. The question at issue is simply this: The Police Commissioners of Baltimore appoint the Judges of Elections. The Conservative party claim that these officers were guilty of gross frauds at the municipal election last week, by making false returns. Affidavits have been laid before the Governor setting forth that in one precinct forty Conservative votes were cast, and only twenty-two were returned. The Governor, therefore, claims the right to remove the Police Commissioners for a violation of law. His opponents declare that he is required to do this through the Courts, and threaten armed resistance to any other procedure. The Legislature failed to be organized in Baltimore, and called the Legislature to such an extent as to decide the Senatorial question either for or against a Radical. The vote also in Baltimore will settle the question as to whether the State will go in the *Chronicle* to-day calls on the people of the North to stand in readiness to open the way through Maryland again to the Capitol. The evening Administration paper here heads its leading article in reply to Forney as follows: "To your tents, O Israel! Patriotism, danger surrounding us—organize! organize!"

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Hon. Wm. P. Hitchcock, congressional delegate from Nebraska, states that the grain crop of that Territory exceeds in luxuriance any that he ever saw. He thinks it a perfectly safe estimate that the wheat crop will average at least forty bushels to the acre.

The Cincinnati, Dayton and Eastern Railroad closed their contract Friday, leasing perpetually the Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad, extending from Sandusky to Dayton, the gap between Dayton and Cincinnati will be filled up immediately.

THE SOUTH.

The Effect of the October Elections.

Exposure of the Deception Practised by Northern Copperheads—Andrew Johnson Powerless to Carry Out "My Policy"—The Duty of the South.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.]

NEW YORK, October 13, 1866.

It were untrue to say that we are recovering from the effects of the election, simply because they have produced no impression that was not anticipated and provided for. A few credulous readers of newspapers may have looked for a different result, but no man who mixes with the people and forms his judgment in view of facts rather than wishes and prophecies looked for any other verdict than that which has been pronounced.

Disguise it if you please—palliate it and explain it away if you can—but the fact is indisputable that the people of those Northern States which have been considered the bulwarks of the Union in its opposition to the President and its demand for "guarantees" from the South. In this city, where, if anywhere, Democratic opinion might be supposed to be dominant, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion I have expressed. Go into the interior of the State, and the current runs in one direction. Visit the Western States, as I have lately done, and the Republican ship which here seems Radical there rises, by comparison, into rational conservatism. Nothing like it has been known since the first outbursts of passion which followed the report of Sumter's guns. You may trace evidence of this in the variations of tone exhibited by talking Democrats of the victorious party. General Logan was a moderate man until he visited the constituency on whose back he will ride into the House of Representatives, and northward he became a roaring Radical. And this case serves but to illustrate the prevailing rule. Every man people, or a majority sufficient to control Congress, are to-day arrayed against the constitutional party of the South. Every sentiment in opposition to adopt measures more radical than the prophetic constitutional amendment increases with a force that is utterly inexplicable.

I tell you in advance, then, there is no hope in regard to the elections yet to come. Everywhere it is a clean party fight, and every where defeats await the unreconciling rule. Even if I were disposed to do so, I should not be able to report a different state of things you need not be informed. But you are above all things entitled to the truth, and the truth is that the people of the North are not to be cajoled by the Democratic editors discuss the elections on Tuesday last, and by the confidence with which they predict success in the coming one. Every word is false, and by the confidence with which it is spat when Thurlow Weed or Mr. Seward wipes it off by lifting a finger, muster an army of followers, and fling the Democratic Union ticket in New York ticket, will hardly have as many Republican votes as would have saved Solomon in its tribulation.

You cannot fail to notice the marked change within the columns of the leading newspapers. The *Herald* was the first, as it always was, to scent the course of public opinion. Although, up to the 9th inst., the policy which regulates the *Herald* management, this, which regulates the *Herald* management, this, which regulates the *Herald* management, this,

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1866.

A SIGN IN THE SOUTH.

An encouraging sign in the South is found in the fact, that two parties are growing up there—one for, the other opposed to, the amendment. The former, it is true, is yet weak, because young and rather timid in expressing itself. But it is the beginning of what may prove a potent agency in settling our difficulties. The fact that the South has been a unit, in the hands of leaders, intent on objects at war with the general good, and, in a peculiar sense, the welfare of the South, has been an obstacle to reconciliation, and it was at the same time a state of things inconsistent with our system of Government. It was the power of the leaders that carried the South into the rebellion. There is nothing which the Southern people realize so keenly now as that they were deceived by these leaders.

The bitter experience of the last five years has in some degree weakened the influence, and measurably divided the leaders themselves. This we discover in the fact, that while, as yet, opposition to the Amendment preponderates, there is an outspoken and very gaining minority, which has for its first argument the most potent of all arguments, self-interest, to place before the Southern people as the chief inducement for accepting the conditions in the Amendment. And the late elections have opened the eyes of the South to the truth, that the Democratic party here is utterly powerless to render her any assistance. The Richmond *Examiner* publishes a letter written from New York giving a candid statement of the political situation there. This letter will be found in another part of the COMMERCIAL to-day, our present purpose being to call the reader's attention to some editorial comments by the *Examiner*, quite as significant and encouraging as the latter. While the editor does not take ground at once for the Amendment, it is easy to perceive that a frame of mind such as he manifests, is the condition precedent—that of utter and intense disgust for the Democratic party in the North. Remarking that the pendulum violently agitated swings not to the center, but to the opposite extreme, we quote from the *Examiner* as follows:

"The fall and winter of 1860 teemed with assurances of support, moral and material, from a powerful party in the Northern States, and from the representatives of European powers. The Northern Democrats of the anti-Douglas stripe were loud in their declarations upon the subject. They dinned us with the assurance that the North would be divided on the question of secession and war as means of maintaining a Union of sovereign States; and this division, we were told, would render such a policy impracticable. The crusaders of the South, we were said, would have ample scope for their fighting propensities without wandering from home. The city of New York, it was declared, would not permit an invading army to march through its streets. Altogether, the politicians with whom we had been accustomed to act encouraged the movement for Southern independence, and pledged themselves to aid it to the extent of their power. It is hardly necessary to say how these pledges were fulfilled. Many of the men who uttered them were among the first to raise the cry for war, and to work upon the passions of the populace."

Next the Philadelphia Convention is remarked upon as the most stupendous deception upon which the South was ever inveigled. And here it will be seen, the *Examiner* confesses the delusion which Johnsonism has been to the South—for the Philadelphia hugging and weeping affair was peculiarly the creation of Johnsonism—the means whereby the President was to gather, in the North, strength to place the South in the ascendency in the National Councils. Hear the *Examiner* on this point:

"How have our delegates, with their policy of submission and conciliation, been rewarded? How has the South fared in its acceptance of a formal invitation to shake hands, interchange vows of brotherhood, and join in the effort for a Union restored on the basis of the Constitution? The answer is humiliating. The prime actors in the convention have confessed that its proceedings have produced no effect upon the Northern States. Its results embraced a series of resolutions and an address, and there they ended. Practically it has accomplished nothing. The very man who stood the exponent of its views proclaims them of no account in the judgment of the Northern people. For, as we now discover, many of the Northern members of the convention, in speeches made by them at home, but not published to the world, have themselves. We accepted them as representative men, and behold! they are unable to control a single constituency. Their protestations committed nobody—least of themselves. Their purposes vanished with the cheers with which we, in our credulity, greeted their avowal. *In plain words, the much vaunted Philadelphia convention may be regarded as a delusion and a snare. It ranks among the abortions of political history.*"

Here we have—intentionally or unintentionally—the confession that the South was encouraged to take its position and go to extremes wholly inconsistent with the manifestations which it gave forth immediately succeeding the collapse of the rebellion, by false representations. There is but one logical inference. Having discovered the deception, the South will cease to base expectations on Democratic promises—promises which have carried it to the extreme from which it must recede. At the very least, it will be unnatural in the South to stand shoulder to shoulder with those who have deceived her; but it would be perfectly natural for her, even on the Amendment question, to recede from her present position, if she did not go to the opposite extreme. As to this the future will show. One more quotation from the *Examiner*:

"Had our professed friends spoken truly, we should already be rejoicing in the prospect of deliverance from Radical domination. We were assured that the conservative element would assert its supremacy, and that the next Congress would be prepared to do justice. 'Wait but after the elections!' has been the saying sent abroad for our comfort. We have waited patiently, and with what profit? The 'Keystone' of the Northern arch has caved in, and our hopes are buried under it. Four States have spoken decisively against the ratification of which we were really hopeful, and we see little reason for anticipating a different result in the States whose elections are yet to be held. After what has happened, we all but abandon expectation of help from the North. New York may possibly impose its authority, though we scarcely venture to look for it. But should we be agreeably surprised by its verdict, the complexion of the next Congress will not undergo a vital change. We consider it decidedly fixed against us."

The Democrats probably have as little to expect from the South as the South now perceives the Democrats are able to do for her. This hope destroyed, and the bond whereon great expectations were predicated broken up, the Southern mind, it is to be hoped, will be in a frame to consider favorably the question of the Amendment. The false hopes having faded out of sight, the Amendment becomes the only real ground of expectation; and to this, it is but reasonable to suppose, especially when the November elections shall have confirmed the present prospect, the South will gradually, if not gladly turn.

WHO ARE THEY?

FLINT, the author of the *Ledger* telegram, in his second explanation—which is but the repetition of the first—repeats the declaration that he received the points of his dispatch from "two reliable gentlemen," from whom he had been accustomed to obtain information and suggestions. Here he is the chief point of interest in the whole matter. FLINT, though, as a general thing, is unworthy of belief, may be the medium for disseminating the truth. The fact concerning him is that, while he has invented a good deal, his inventions have had a certain amount of fact at the bottom, and the proper inference is that this is the fact in this instance. The investigation that has been made into the matter has robbed solely to the complicity of the publisher of the *Ledger*. It has been proven that, true or false, he was excusable in publishing the dispatch. The truth is sometimes injurious, and on that account is to be withheld. Hundreds of war correspondents and newspaper publishers can testify on this point. The fact the men at Washington made a fuss about the publication means but little, so long as the only denial is the general one that "no such questions were put." The significant part is, that no authorized statement that no such—no kindred purport—is or ever was entertained, has been authoritatively put forth. Perhaps when such a statement is put forth Mr. FLINT will be ready with the names of the "two reliable gentlemen" who gave him the points, and perhaps precisely herein is the explanation why it is withheld.

THE *Herald* thinks that now the war is over Mr. STANTON can be spared just as well as not, because "in peace times" the War Department "is a sort of self-acting machine, and a few clerks can do the business." This is altogether too easy a view to take of the matter. These are no ordinary "peace times," and the management of the War Department now requires as firm a hand as when our armies were in the field. It is said that bogus or extremely doubtful claims amounting in the aggregate to between one and two hundred millions have already been filed, and the parties filing them are among those who most ardently wish to have Mr. STANTON out of the way. He knows the history of every claim, and as long as he is in the War Department no unjust claim will be paid with his consent. On this account it is understood the retention of Mr. STANTON is urged by many influential persons who but for this consideration would favor an early change.

NO STEP BACKWARD.

Governor MARVIN, of Florida, made a speech before a JOHNSON Club, in Brooklyn, a few evenings since, in the course of which he is reported to have spoken as follows:

"I want to know what the Republican party are to do with these ten States, provided the amendment now proposed be not ratified? This is a fair question. I want the leaders of the radicals to tell the people before the election comes off what they are going to do with the ten States in case the amendment is not ratified, and those States, let me tell you, will never ratify the amendment. (Tremendous applause.) They will not do it in one year or five years, or any number of years. But is it for the interest of the country that they should be unrepresented?"

Governor MARVIN is a Northern man and was loyal throughout the war; therefore the amendment would impose no disability on him. As a Northern man, he should be able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to what would be the consequences of rejecting or not ratifying the amendment. A man with his opportunities for judging, but who entertains doubts on this point, will scarcely be able to impress the public mind deeply when he makes the declaration that the Southern States "will never ratify the amendment." As a Northern man, acquainted with the character of the people, he can have no doubt on the point whether they will recede from the principle embodied in the Amendment. He should and probably does, know that its rejection would be followed by other conditions, which, because more in accordance with the progressive and progressed sentiment of the people of this land and of the civilized world, would probably be deemed harder than the present one. Governor MARVIN seems not to have comprehended the truth that the States which withdrew, or tried to withdraw from the Union—but after a bloody and devastating struggle of more than four years failed—will be permitted to resume their places only on terms that the States which remained faithful shall deem just and necessary. If he is not prepared to admit the reasonableness of this, he is not the fair man he has held the reputation of being.

But Governor MARVIN is too confident. It may not, and probably will not, be in the power of "the ten States" to prevent the ratification of the Amendment. The country is growing very rapidly. New States are continually clamoring for admission, and the prospect is that it will not be long, if the "ten" choose to wait, when the Amendment will be ratified without their co-operation. The supporters of the Amendment rely on the progressiveness of the principle which underlies it. That principle is that which, having destroyed slavery itself, is bound to go on till it crushes out every "contingent remainder" of the institution and establishes entire Freedom in its stead. It is no mere party issue, as the Governor seems to suppose. Whatever becomes of the Republican Party, the principle will live and grow—and precisely because this is so Governor MARVIN should understand without instruction other than is contained in the philosophy of the thing, that the rejection of the Amendment will insure other conditions that will denote no step backward, but will be decidedly in advance of those presented to the South. In this business every step will be in advance of the preceding one. If Governor MARVIN or any one expects to see a party come into power in this Government on a retrograde movement, he confesses himself a short-sighted person and is bound to be disappointed. The present indications are, that Democratic leaders, driven into exile for defending Slavery, are little disposed to engage in the attempt to preserve the fragments purely for the sake of the aforesaid "ten States." To secure the ten and lose twenty is not an object that challenges the sympathy of men with whom success is an active desire.

The success in the Amendment will fight its own battles. Let the "Ten States" within the next three months formally reject it, and no party would be found bold or blind enough to propose to go back of it. The only wonder is, the South does not perceive this and embrace the present as its golden opportunity. The truth is, there is a growing indifference whether "the ten States" come in or not. If they are ready for the consequences of rejecting it, this is perfectly true and deeply concerned. It is perfectly true, however, that the people of the North, recognizing the truth that all the States must live together in peace and good-will, wish for the restoration of those that seceded in the shortest possible time, and to this end, perfectly fair and equitable terms have been proposed to them—terms that are not the offspring of the radical but conservative sentiment of the North—the conservative sentiment of the Republican party, we mean. The rejection of those terms will utterly extinguish that conservative sentiment and intensify the radical sentiment,—the necessary consequence as any one not totally ignorant of the philosophy of human actions, and the progressiveness in a Government where the people are intelligent and growing in civilization, ought to know.

STATE TREASURER.

Hon. GORDON F. MASON, of Bradford county, will be presented as a candidate before the next Legislature for State Treasurer. Mr. MASON is represented to be an able financier and successful banker, and it is claimed that as he comes from a strong Republican region, heretofore totally overlooked in the distribution of offices, he will be a strong candidate for the Treasurership. If such claims as these are to prevail at Harrisburg next winter, we beg to suggest to the Legislature that Allegheny county is the strongest Republican county in the State, and we have a number of very capable men we could present for the Treasurership.

TWENTY THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Return Judges of the Twenty-Third Congressional District met in Butler, Thursday, when the following official vote was canvassed:

	WILLIAMS.	CHILDS.
Allegheny	6,928	3,858
Armstrong	3,756	3,092
Butler	3,531	3,092
Totals	14,197	10,042
	10,042	
Williams's majority	4,155	

Mr. WILLIAMS's majority over KOUNTZ, in 1864, was 3,558, the result this year showing a gain for him of 627 votes. The vote in the District was increased this year 4,403, of which the Republicans had 2,515 and the JOHNSON Democracy 1,888.

CONCERNING MEXICO.

As we supposed it would turn out, the report concerning a treaty whereby the United States were to establish a protectorate over Mexico, assume the French claims and receive Lower California in payment therefor, contains but a grain of truth, and even at that is ahead of time. It is probable that the report may faintly reflect some points of what is going on; but we have the assurance in our Washington special that there is little more than a grain of fact in the story.

GENERAL BUTLER, in his late speech before the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, took ground in a general way, in favor of the great improvements to increase the facilities of transportation between the East and the West. And speaking for the East to the West, he said: "We realize that the sceptre must pass from us to you." The Chicago *Republican* thereupon remarks: "We shall endeavor to submit with becoming resignation to that which seems to be inevitable."

THE FREEDMEN IN TEXAS.—A bill has been passed by the Senate of Texas compelling freedmen to make their contracts for the year, between the 1st and 10th of January, all contracts made after that date to be null and void. This in connection with a new vagrant law virtually establishes slavery. The lower house of the Legislature is striving to ameliorate the conditions, but the Senate will not concur. Such proceedings by the lately rebellious States do not help to convince the radicals that they have accepted the situation in good faith, nor that recognition of the nature of impartial suffrage are needless.

HIGH COURT OF APPEAL.—It is a noticeable fact that in every contested election case decided by the House of Representatives, the decision of the people at the late elections has concurred with the votes of the majority. Thus, KOONTZ is elected over COFFROTH in Pennsylvania, COVODE carries DAWSON's district in the same State, and WASHBURNE carries VOORHEES's district in Indiana.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New York *Herald* has not yet overcome its animosity against its old patrons, the theatrical managers, who long since refused to advertise in that journal any longer. In view of that decision the *Herald* frequently attacks the managers, but the following reference to the new play entitled "The Black Crook" now running at NIBLO's, is, nevertheless, merited: "Nothing in this city nor in any other that we know of has ever approached the nightly exhibition there of women in almost a nude state. The manager, the women and all connected with the establishment ought to be arrested and punished for their public and gross violation of decency."

A dispatch from Montreal, dated October 19, says: A successful experiment was made to-day in smelting iron with peat, which, in view of the efforts made in the Western States, will be interesting to your readers. The trial was made in McDougall's car wheel factory, with Hodge's peat. The cupola was charged with two layers of iron and anthracite coal. The third or topmost layer was iron and peat. The time was forty minutes less than with coals alone. The iron smelted by the peat was hotter when drawn off from the coals, and was said to be more compact and more like wrought iron than the other. The test was a severe one, the proportion being twelve of iron to one of peat; the proportion for coals being seven to one. Renewed experiments are to be made shortly.

A veiw of fine marble, thirty feet thick, and in quality said to be as fine as Italian marble, has been struck at a depth of four hundred and forty feet, at the Dover oil well, on Finney run, Blue Rock township, near Zanesville, Ohio.

The large grain store near Seneca Lake, and in other portions of Western New York, has been damaged by heavy frost, to the amount of a quarter of a million of dollars.

The International Ocean Telegraph line from Florida to the Island of Cuba, will be pushed forward henceforth with all possible energy. A new contractant has been appointed, who is to make the necessary surveys, and it is thought that not many months will elapse ere the cities of New York and Havana will be in telegraphic communication.

A Russian (St. Petersburg) paper gives the following statistics: In Russia there are 530 manufactories of the raw material, which produced last year 3,326,141 pounds of raw sugar. The government duty on this quantity is 615,305 roubles, together with the additional sum of 37,500 roubles for license. The land under beet cultivation is 90,689 dessiatines, or about 80,000 acres, which produced 676,009 tons of beet root, to turn which into sugar required the outlay of 2,115,350 roubles for fuel, and gave employment to 40,424 men, 16,721 women, and 4,645 children.

It has been wrongly stated that a large invoice of English sparrows have reached Philadelphia for acclimatization in Fairmount Park in that city. The fact simply is that a number of gentlemen have subscribed for the purpose of procuring a few dozens, and ordered from England as many birds as it would buy. The birds in England are so abundant that any reasonable number can be purchased for a penny a piece. The sparrows were shipped upon the steamship Delaware; but, though all possible care was taken to preserve them, they all died.

The North Carolina *Journal* speaks hopefully of manufacturing interests in the South. It says: We have frequently seen the statement, in many of the papers, of late surprise, that there is at this time in process of erection in the State of Georgia seventy-two mills for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, some of them for calicoes. This is an astonishing fact, but it is the natural consequence of the events of the last five or six years.

It is proposed that a Convention of colored soldiers and sailors shall be held in Philadelphia, on the 8th of January, 1867. It is to be composed of those men of color who fought for the country during the war, and the object is to lay the claims of the race in a proper memorial before Congress. The Convention of the colored voters of New York, has ap pointed a set of delegates to attend the Convention.

A Paris correspondent writes that the amount of exercise which visitors to the Paris Exposition will be able to indulge in is something fabulous. There are to be no less than seventy-five kilometres of avenues, alleys, paths, garden walks and squares. Little omnibus chairs, drawn by donkeys, are to be found, will perambulate the building at a slow pace.

The subscriptions for the Quebec sufferers are going on, but the French Canadians are accused of behaving shabbily in trying to throw the greater portion of the burden on the citizens of other localities, and have not yet come to in all the claims that have lately been brought before the benevolence of the Montreal public. There are some heartburnings in consequence.

An improvement has just been effected in the method of pumping water from leaky vessels, which has two pipes, not, as hitherto, no vessels, nor any of the gear belonging to an ordinary steam pump, but consists simply of pipes with unobstructed passages through them to receive and to discharge the delivery pipe, thus forcing the column of water in the latter and creating in the suction pipes a partial vacuum, which will cause a continual supply of water by pressure from the surrounding atmosphere. The result of experiments with the syphon pump in the United States Navy Yard, New York, has insured its adoption in that department.

PERSONAL.

A Boston correspondent says: Fashionable society at the "hub" is all excitement over the wedding of Senator SUMNER and Miss Alice Hooper—a match between talent and fame on one hand, and beauty and wealth on the other. *Apropos*, the papers are hinting and contradicting each other, about an event in the life of the Massachusetts Senator, which is hardly a proper subject for newspaper discussion—the religious crisis technically known as a "change of heart," brought about by the labors of a popular revivalist.

—Bishop Baraga, of Marquette, who is in attendance upon the Roman Catholic Council, at Baltimore, is one of the most venerable prelates of the whole country. He has passed the allotted "three score years and ten," and spent almost half a century among the Indians, of whom he has baptized over twenty-five thousand.

—General Thomas W. Sweeney, it is said, has determined not to identify himself with the Fenian movement in the future, being satisfied that it cannot succeed under the circumstances which have thus far proved so fatal to it. He is now at his home in Waterford, New York.

—Commander Edward Barrett, United States Navy, has conceived a project for a scientific expedition to the Persian Gulf and vicinity, for the purpose of collecting ornithological, entomological and antiquie specimens, with which those sections abound, for the Central Park, and the college and other museums of this country.

—The "Captain Osbon" who led the recent attack on Matamoras, in Mexico, is no other than Mr. B. S. Osbon, formerly naval reporter of the *Herald* and other New York daily newspapers. The *Commercial* (N. J.) *Advertiser* says: "The appearance of this individual as the Chief Admiral of the" Republican Navy of Mexico," throws a curious light on the value of the intelligence which we are continually receiving from divers quarters in regard to the progress and prospects of Juarez, Canales, Tapia, and the rest of the "chiefs" of the "Mexican Republic."

—A St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* tells a good joke that has transpired on Hon. John Hogan, a copperhead candidate for re-election to Congress from the former city. Hogan is an Irishman, and when the arrival of Head Center Stephens in St. Louis was fixed, Hogan mustered his Irish conservatives to attend the reception of Stephens, and as soon as that gentleman was in close proximity to Hogan. The plan went on all right, and Hogan was shouted for as Stephens withdrew. Honest John, who had kept concealed until the one was given, stepped briskly forward to the balcony, and before the astonished Fenians knew what was going forward, had commenced bawling, "Fellow citizens." "Who is that man?" said Stephens. "John Hogan," was the reply. "Well, make him stop speaking, or I will leave the city in twenty-five minutes."

—The notorious George C. Sanders is in Paris. It is said that his hair has grown very long and more bushy than ever, and has managed to fortify himself against want by a good speculation. He talks of going to Russia, but on what mission does not appear. The "General" intends to return to the United States this winter and enter the lists for a government pardon.

—The late Mr. John Van Buren was noted for an "infinite jest." As an instance of his wit it is told of him that he was once angrily accosted by a suitor whose case he had overthrown with full power, sir, you would take a fee from the greatest scoundrel on earth?" "Softly, my dear sir," half whispered Van Buren, with well affected concern; "walk aside with me, if you please. Now, sir," presenting his ear to the man, "tell me what you have been doing?"

—It is hinted that Sir Morton Peto, who is well known in financial circles in this country, intends to resign his seat in the British Parliament next spring.

—The famous Professor Biot is lecturing in Chicago on the dietary conditions of health and the conditions of dexterity.

—Major General O. O. Howard repeated his interesting lecture on "Our Christian Duty to the South," in the Central Presbyterian Church, at Newark, N. J., on the evening of the 19th inst., before the *elite* of that city.

—It is said a curious row has occurred in the Canadian Cabinet. Mr. Galt wishes to get back into his old place, as Finance Minister. Mr. Howland, who left the Post office Department for the Financial Ministership, refuses to go back. The personal, confederation and financial difficulties have kept the Ministers in session almost constantly for the past few days.

—A Florida gentleman, writing about the conduct of the ladies on board of the ill fated "Evening Star," says: "Miss Howard (who had but a chemise, with no name on its front,) and Miss Norton, (who had, in addition to that garment, a sort of worsted sack, trimmed with dark trimming, made to be worn with a belt), who survived the rest of the passengers, were brave, gentle, lady like, uncomplaining, able to obey directions, desirous of assisting themselves and others to the utmost—they were heroines. That they should have failed at the last moment, after such heroic struggles, is sad to think of. They needed but the steel-like nerves of the sex to have been successful."

—The New York *Herald* thinks that HARRY's representation of "Lady Macbeth," is by far the most sublime piece of acting which that great artist has yet accomplished. The sleeping scene is said to have been terrible, and the audience would not permit it to proceed until RISTORI was twice called to the stage after her exit. A more genuine ovation, it is said, was never given to any artist in New York.

STATE ITEMS.

A man named JOHNSON committed suicide on the Miller Farm, near Franklin, on Friday, by cutting his throat.

The banking house of the Venango National Bank, in Franklin,—a leasehold, with twenty years unexpired, and subject to a ground rent of $88 per annum—was sold by the Sheriff of Venango county, on Monday 15th, as the property of Hon. C. V. Culver, for $5,602. It was knocked down to F. D. Kinnear, Esq., on whose judgment the writ issued. There is a prospect of work for the lawyers arising from this transaction, as the property in question is a part of the assets of Culver, Penn & Co., included in the assignment by that firm to Wm. Blough, for the benefit of their creditors. The assignee will contest the sale.

Hon. C. V. Culver, now confined in jail at Franklin, declines to avail himself of his Congressional privilege, and will meet his trial in November. Besides civil processes innumerable, several indictments charging him with false pretenses and embezzlement, are pending and to be called up next month at Harrisburg. Last week the house and furniture of the gentleman were sold at the instance of his creditors.

The people of Reading, it seems, do not appreciate literary merit. The Mercantile Association of that place arranged "Wild Edgerton" (Brick McVicker,) to deliver two lectures. The first on "Frots and Dregs" was delivered to a very slim audience last Monday evening, and the second was not delivered at all, because there was no audience present.

The indomitable spirit of the operators in the Tidioute region is manifest by the following: One of the firms at Tidioute, whose property was in the fire last Friday, purchased a new tank before the one they owned had ceased to burn. This was pretty sharp practice, but another "oil tank" beat it by contracting for new derricks and engine house before the fire had reached the one he had already up.

A man named William Chambers, is under arrest at Titusville, charged with placing obstructions on the Oil Creek railroad, on the night of the 20th of September, last. Burns and a man named Wilson, were put off a train for refusal to pay their fare, and, Chambers alleges, Wilson, to be revenged placed the obstructions upon the track.

Mrs. Deborah Bedford, aged ninety-three years, the sole survivor of the historical Wyoming massacre, which occurred during the Revolutionary war, is still living, and is a son, Dr. A. Bedford, in Waverly, Pennsylvania. Although she has, of course, during so long a life suffered somewhat from the storms of time, her mind is still active, and she is capable of describing in a perfectly clear and connected manner the cruel scenes which she witnessed as a child of seven years old.

The supply of oysters in the Philadelphia market is unusually large, and sell at the following prices: Delaware Bay, from $3 to $5 per 1,000; Morris River and other coves, and Chesapeake Bay oysters, from $7 per 1,000; sale, from $8 to $20 per 1,000; cullens, of the above-named varieties, from $1 50 to $2 50 per 1,000.

On Thursday, a hunting party started from Titusville before breakfast and returned in the evening, having scoured the woods in every direction for miles around. The following is the amount of their game. Three wood cocks, two partridges, one rabbit, two owls, two hundred and fifty six squirrels, making a total of three hundred and nine. The sporting party consisted of twenty, and was divided into two companies under command of Captains McCrum and G. B. Abbey, respectively.

The McCray House, Titusville, was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening, caused by the explosion of a lamp in a barn attached to the hotel. The property was originally valued at $24,000, but had depreciated with the decline of real estate. The owner, Mr. A. H. Yates, had an insurance of $2,000 on the building.

POLITICAL.

Discarding the twenty thousand illegal votes alleged to have been cast for Governor Clymer, for Governor of this State, General Geary's majority will be nearly forty thousand.

The Reading reporter of the *Press* says: Judging from various remarks made by his own political friends since the election, our distinguished neighbor and fellow-citizen is now, politically, the "deadest" man in all Berks county. Notwithstanding his very bad political record, he was the candidate here in the city of Reading, where he received his very unadorned "complimentary" Republican votes. But hundreds of Democrats lost all confidence in him, and openly denounce him with severity, for his unforgiveable, but for ever-existing sin of not including them to bet and lose thousands of dollars in Philadelphia in this city a day or two before the election, as we are informed, he strongly assured his hearers that his election was certain; and at his residence, this said, he made the declaration that he "would be elected as surely as the sun arose the morning." These very strong declarations were upheld among the faithful, who, knowing that Mr. Clymer was always a safe, and lucky bet, he could not be mistaken, freely bet their money, and—lost. He is now denounced for it, and would be to go home to the people again, it is questionable whether he would have any making Old Berks.

John Purdue spent $60.00 in the Lafayette (Ind.) District to be elected to Congress, but failed. He bought the Lafayette *Journal*, a radical paper, for $6,000, and made it a conservative sheet, [illegible] the people repudiated both Purdue and his organ.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, while admitting the justice of acknowledging the efforts of Colonel A. J. Glossbrenner, Chief State Central Committee, during the late campaign, passes the following deserved compliment to the two active Secretaries: "Messrs. Hammersley and Bowman, and the entire organization of the numerous details of the Committee's rooms, a work to which they are peculiarly fitted, when combined with their well-known energy and ability, certainly deserve a passing newspaper notice. Their unflinching devotion to the cause which both these gentlemen manifest for the many years they have had party affiliation is unsullied, is proof not merely of their mettle, but of their integrity as men."

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: Among the causes to have contributed largely to the success of the Union cause in Indiana, no one deserves more honorable mention than Col. Charles P. Jacobs, Secretary of the Union State Central Committee. Col. Jacobs was in attendance at the Soldiers' National Convention in this city, and while here was actively engaged in furthering the Union cause in Indiana.

A Republican, writing to the Chicago *Republican*, anxiously inquires: "Why cannot Chicago be represented in the next Legislature by at least one more combining real intellectual power and moral worth? For years we have been represented by second rate men, and too often, by those who are no better than they should be."

The official returns from all but three counties of Ohio are received. Taking the COX and BROWN vote of last year as the basis, the Union majority in the State is forty-three thousand three hundred and eleven.

THE LAST CHICAGO SWINDLE.—The *Republican* of Saturday, says: We were informed on the street to-day that one of our city banks, whose officers were swindled by the "Producers Bank," or by Mr. Harvey Doolittle, had compromised with him at 20 per cent., he and they pledging themselves not to prosecute him in a criminal court. We trust, for the credit of the banking interest, that this rumor is untrue. We know that Mr. Doolittle, if such was the business-like, refused to compound the felony committed, but immediately drove the matter before the grand jury of our Criminal Court. This is the only correct course to pursue. If banks compound with such thieves as Doolittle criminals to escape, what lesson does it teach the public? If it does nothing else, it demonstrates that our banks value a few dollars more than they do principle, and that they are very single-handed individuals; for depend upon it, every time such a fraud is worked at the capital of every bank in the city is endangered.

THE Paris correspondent of a London newspaper relates that Eugenie is very fond of novel reading, and especially favors such tales as contain records of exciting adventure, courage and patience. "On the evening before she left Paris for Biarritz, the Empress was absorbed in Edmund About's celebrated novel, 'Trente et Quarante,' and wholly preoccupied with the fate of Captain Bitterlin, the most amusing personage of this fiction, when of a sudden the Emperor requested her Majesty's presence. Very reluctantly, and not without expressing some regret, did the Empress close the interesting volume to obey her lord and master. The next morning her majesty left St. Cloud for Biarritz, not having been informed of the *denouement* of Captain Bitterlin's adventures. However, as she reached Biarritz, a telegraphic dispatch was handed to her. It came direct from the Emperor, and only contained these words: 'Le Capitaine Bitterlin est mort!'"

THE world renowned well of St. Keyne, near Liskeard, in Cornwall, famous for its alleged power to confer superiority on that one of a newly married couple who first drinks of its waters, is in a sad state of neglect; the channel which supplies the marvellous waters is stopped, the bed of the fountain filled with dry stones. Of the five ancient trees, the ash, elms and an elm—that were so strangely rooted together above the roof of the fount, but two remain. These are the fifth and one of the ashes. The sacred water is still procurable, at a neighboring cottage, from the original spring. The fountain itself is, we are glad to learn, about to be restored to its recent character, so far as it is possible to do so.

VICE IS THE SOUTH.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Era* tells the secret of much of the crime which prevails in many parts of the South. It says: "There is too much idleness in this country. It is filling our jails with criminals. Crime has been on the gradual increase for six months. This cause of idleness, and idleness comes in a great measure from the fact that the man who has not a home cannot be a gentleman and work. He must get money, for that is indispensable. But how? That is it. Young men have not the disposition to work and by patient economy secure a home for themselves. Whisky and faro are to temptation, and temptation to crime. Hence we have murders, horse thieves and breaches of trust."

THE END OF THE WORLD.—The correspondent of the London *Star* says that in France they are expecting the end of the world, and even the skeptics are beginning to talk in a religious strain about "signs and tokens." The continual rain, the extraordinary character of the late events in Germany, the disturbed condition of the continent, apparently pointing to further convulsions, the crops all ruined, and perhaps state of the Emperor's health, all contribute to the general depression, and I quite expect some people to suppose that the end of things is approaching.

PRINTING IN ENGLAND.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "In nothing is the dependence of England upon America shown more plainly than the fact that the best American presses used in England are of American manufacture. Wherever extra speed is needed, the mother country has to fall back upon us. And to so great an extent is this carried that the English press makers are anxiously anticipating the time when the expiration of patents in this will enable them to manufacture presses after the American models."

IMPEACHMENT.—The *Nation* has an article on the impeachment question, in which this remark occurs: "A great deal of the talk about it is, of course, silly talk; a great deal more is designing talk; but there is also a great deal which is the talk of able, earnest and honest men, who see in Mr. Johnston an offender, from whom they see no hope of reform, on the highest considerations of public interest, to take away his power of mischief by any means that offer themselves short of revolution."

ILLNESS OF GEN. LOGAN.—The friends of the Union cause in Illinois will sincerely regret to learn that Gen. John A. Logan, who has been devoting himself with the utmost zeal and industry to the canvass for several weeks past—frequently speaking two or three times per day, has been obliged, temporarily, to desist, on account of illness.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Last Scenes of the Temporalities Drama—An Illustrious Foreign Audience Crowding to Rome.

[From the London Times, October 6.]

Those of our birds of passage who are making ready for a flitting from the fogs and winds of this beloved island can this year betake themselves to no better winter quarters than such as are offered by the English *Gazette* in the Eternal City. It is true that they will have some trouble to reach their destination. Quarantine and fumigation, broken roads and Custom House officers await them; but what of that? So great an object is worth some incon venience. The forthcoming Roman season is sure to turn out an unusually full and lively one. In the first place, *everybody is going*. A whole batch of British statesmen *out of work* are already on the wing to kill unwelcome leisure. Lords Russell and Clarendon, Messrs. Gladstone, Cardwell and Milner Gibson have rendezvoused in the purlieus of the Corso and Babuino street, the Empress is on the spot already; another is casting about how to compass the journey. There is a chance of a couple of Spanish Queens, mother and daughter; and as to *the mob of dethroned* monarchs, they very nearly begin to be a day to tumult and bloodshed, a new flight in search of dignity, an appeal for help to Sir Henry Russell and for hospitality to Sir Henry Storks, but the ultimate result will be a new return from Lady Jocelyn's party, and advice for reconciliation, a reestablishment at the Vatican on the footing of the Spanish Court, and a return to the useless flight, without struggle and without scandal. These rush about the Pope, and the Prince Simon College specially among the shrewd and not fanatic Italian Cardinals, who are very sick of the *Non possumus* trick. If these have the upper hand there will be peace on the Tiber; the Holy Italy, and the Holy Father, will go down together on the bank; but there are also the Manning and the Talbots, the Grahams and the Gillooleys, with their red-hot Ultramontane zeal, who, because they have a right to know, will scare the Pope away from Rome and from Italy again, and will not bind to land, till he learns to tell his true from his false friends, and for a reactionary Pope to be fold, re-sworn and as patentoff, and not as a partner, as a shrewd and not as a weak republican. Then will come the real exercising of that spiritual sagacity which is to be grounded on personal and profound self-knowledge and self-science.

Behind any of these solutions of the Papal question lie at hand—and, if the Emperor Napoleon be a man of his word, the consummation is hardly to be delayed—the fall of Rome. There will have something to see and to tell of by the time that the curtain falls. Will [illegible] actors off the stage delight in more than witnessing the performance of brother craftsmen before the public? Has there been a better cast at Rome and out of Rome ere lost in conjectures as to the future composition of the College of Cardinals of the Exchequer and ex-Ministers by the score may have to hurry to Rome (as in the time to see the Pope only. Not the least of the wonders that Rome has this year in store for her visitors is to behold there the distinguished gentlemen there. We do not believe they go out as auxiliaries of Mr. Odo Russell, but that the French Ambassador will be removed, and the Papal See will be made to stand on Peter's Rock. "Rome," says Archbishop Manning, "is not an Italian" of course, he would add, not a Roman—"but a Catholic city." Every Catholic nation has an equal right to Rome; and if France, who is there only by virtual prerogative, chooses to withdraw, there is the case of Austria younger daughter, Cordelia, ready to take the place of the unnatural Goneril. But what if Goneril will only release Lear on condition that none of her sisters should give the old man shelter or protection? Then, indeed, Italy are bound to secure the Pope if off against all intervention. The Pope is safe from friends and enemies; only, perhaps, not equally safe from the assumptions of what says the Archbishop of Westminister, is not, like other monarchs, a sovereign reigning by right divine, he relies by an "Italian" right. What force there may be in this odd comparative by the mouth of a cadet

The Daily Commercial

LINES.

BY T. K. HERVEY.

I.

I know thou art gone to the home of the rest.
Then why should my soul be so sad?
I know thou art gone where the weary rest,
Where the mourner looks up and is glad—
Where Love hath put off in the land of its birth
Every stain it had gathered in this,
And Hope, the sweet singer that gladdens the earth,
Lies asleep on the bosom of bliss.

II.

I know thou hast gone where thy forehead has starred
With the beauty that dwells in the soul—
Where the light of thy loveliness cannot be marred,
Nor thy heart be driven in the Lethe that flows
I know thou hast drunk of the calm that is there,
Through the land where they do not forget,
Which sheds over the memory only repose,
And takes from it only regret.

III.

In thy far away country, where'er it be,
I believe thou hast visions of mine,
And the love that made all things a music to me,
I have not yet ceased to resign.
I never look up with a vow to the sky,
But a light like thy beauty is there
And I hear a low murmur like thine in reply
When I pour forth my spirit in prayer.

IV.

Mine eye must be dark which so long has been dim,
Ere death it may gaze upon thine,
But my heart has revealings of thee and thy home
In many a token and sign.
In the lull of the night, by the waste of the sea,
Or alone with the breeze on the hill,
I have ever a presence that whispers of thee,
And my heart lies down and is still.

V.

And though, like a mourner who sits by the tomb,
I am wrapped in a mantle of care,
Yet the grief of my heart—do not call it gloom—
Is not the black grief of despair.
For as sorrow revealed as the stars are by night,
Far off a bright vision appears,
And Hope, like the rainbow, a creature of light,
Is born like the rainbow in tears.

THE GREAT EXPOSITION.

Sketch of the Buildings and their Surroundings—The Plan of the Locality—Valuable Hints for American Exhibitors.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

PARIS, September 26, 1866.—When you come to the Grand Exposition, in the spring of 1867, you will land on the north of Paris, and the quarter of hotels and apartments will be about midway the depot, where you disembark and the buildings of the exposition. It is, for example, a mile and a half from the Grand Hotel to the great show; from the Louvre Hotel more than two miles; from the English and Havre depots two miles and two and a half respectively. The ancient Champ de Mars, the site of the exhibition, is within the fortified walls of the city, but essentially among the suburbs. There is little in the spot of extrinsic ornament to interest. It was formerly a perfectly flat plain, but this has been so excavated and elevated, to make place for lakes, copses, boulevard walks, and edifices, that it is rather like a sweep of Central Park than a rectangle of arable land. The buildings surrounding the site are common French shops and dwellings, but these will be transformed by private enterprise to attract visitors, and whatever of vacant lot, mound or hillside can be made available will become a cafe, a pleasure ground, or a hall, there are very many low, inhospitable, treacherous places behind the Champ de Mars, and the suburbs of Vangirard and Grenelle that adjoin it will tempt no one to promenade in them. The suburb of Passy, however, on the opposite side of the river Seine, is one of the most delightful environs of the city, opening upon the splendid shade and solitude of the Bois de Boulogne, and it will be in great request for lodgings. Exhibitors will find it very convenient to the show, and shady and respectable. It was here that Franklin lived when at the French court, and it has always been the literary quarter. Among its present residents are Rosini, the composer, Jules Janin, and Dumas, fils. If I may more directly illustrate the position of the exhibition, it occupies to Paris a site corresponding to the Hudson River depot, in New York, in a socially bad quarter, on the unpopular side of the river, and in the suburbs.

THE PANORAMA DOWN THE SEINE.

The view from the exhibition grounds is very beautiful, however—not so deep, dark and grand as that of the North river, but rather like the checked sunshine of the Harlem basin, as seen from the Central Park reservoir. The Seine, running southwestward, to describe one of its many abrupt *presquiles*, enters just below the Champ de Mars, a deep defile, with Passy on the nearest hill, and below, the heights of Belleyue at Meudon, the steep of St. Cloud, the great rocky knob of Mount St. Valerian. Those shine back through a semi-transparent, white, populous, palatial, perspective entirely Parisian, soft enough bold, and through all its distance flashed by the river, whose waters of clear green, though they at first excite comparison by their extreme narrowness, will grow upon the fancy by their many splendid vistas, and the knowledge that, contracted as they are, they reach for two hundred miles in the same babbling beauty.

To reach the Champ de Mars from Paris, there are three routes; the first and most popular will be the broad stone quays, breezy and shaded, that extend along both sides of the river; the second turns the Hotel des Invalides, passing the splendid tomb of Napoleon Bonaparte the Great; a third comes over the Hills of Chaillot from the Champs Elysee, and surprises the great valley of the Exhibition at a hidden crest, affording the most comprehensive and delightful view of it that can be conceived.

COUP D'OEIL OF THE EXHIBITION.

The eminence on which you stand, until late a wild, steep bramble of a hill called Trocadero, has been graded and reduced till it has come to form the Place du Roi Rome, named after the son of Napoleon Bonaparte. At your side, fresh as an exhalation, which yesterday had no existence, es the hotel of the same name, white, wide d floating all civilized flags. Straight wn the slope, broader than the broadest ulevard, reaches the great route of the position, meandering among the hundred brasseries and cafes and mimic spectacles, with the flags of concord everywhere intertwined, and at the bottom, ere a broad stone bridge crosses the eam, all the multitude of men that ve come here go surging as into the nnel of the world, while a rod below a cial bridge of iron carries a special ain railway across to the special station, h, both above and below, the frequent endid viaducts precipitate their millions upon the wide plain of the Champ de rs, where, filling it one half, the gigan- coils of the exhibition lie in the sunne like some monstrous serpent, crysand iron, a half square mile of joists, ls, beams, and columns, round in shape e the earth it has drained, and of such lius that its immense height is lost to the od.

From every side go hosts of people into triumphal arches; in the docks, specially hewn out, lie flights of lighters and ges; in the river stream, close by the e of Swans, its custom house is almost den by the craft to which it seems ored; from every arch, pillar, lantern, o'a, inn, booth, bridge, vehicle, the adled colors of the confederate nations ve, and the river goes sailing among all, dashing and swift, as if in elation t upon its little bosom so vast and so resentative cargoes had ascended.

or a moment you can make of all this h of colors and mingling of shadows no re congruity than of the eternal babble t roar of men and beasts, and spindles l steamers that come out of the valley the sparks and smoke and hammer of Vulcan! The city, sweeping far behd and on the flank of this spec- e and extraordinary congregation, ks like absolute quiet in the parison — unpopulated, unnoticed. ising a moment till the eye has mastere motion, you will see out of this cha the greater components liberate themves. The exhibition building resolves concentric circles, or ellipses rather, of , stone and glass. Of these concentric pses there are eight, and within the inst or eighth one, beneath a suspended f of wire and crystal, lies the great midgarden, checkered with statuary, flashwith fountains, and into which all the s of the place open. Crossing the th ellipse, like so many radii, are six great avenues which serve to divide edifice into the compartments intendfor the respective races of nations. Of se the two great traverse avenues are equal height with the exterior l interior ellipses, but none them cross the central fountain space. There the loud hum ll quarters ceases, and the wearied visrs, under the leaves of green ferns and eading flowers, may taste the separate nses of every nation on the globe. erican buckwheat cakes, and Bourbon spounds mixed in Boston ice, will alterw with Egyptian coffee, Smyrna sherbet household rats a la Cninois. It is the e of the exhibition that each cafe shall only refreshments indigenous to its lonality. Out of this monster building ty arches open into the Palace Garden, ich also is representative of the archiatures of all the countries, variegated h bowers, walks, cloisters, offices, jets, cades, lakes, isles of trees, minarets, squies, and observatories. The grand tal to the exhibition is built of Paris estone, carved with the arms of the pire, and the motto of welcome, made five colossal letters, the middle of which lighted with a grand rose window, larger n Notre Dame's. The outer and inner pses of the edifice are thrown open to roof. The whole is magnificently lited with crystal chandeliers, and where whole fabric stands, the greatest inament, of any such building ever dened, there was not six months ago any en, growing thing. Eight thousand es have been, in their full height, transnted here; six thousand workmen have ought the great ribs of the building; fifn thousand men have prepared the ndings; two thousand six hundred maes have set the stone foundations, eleven ndred carters and teamsters have driven enty-eight hundred horses to and fro in preparation. The cost of the edifice per has been eighty millions of francs, d the transformation of the grounds, cific and outlying has cost thirtyo millions. Whoever would see whole world in one coup *tat*, as if he beheld it from some far star, foaming and smoking with its own inherent passions, and ringing with the sledges and axes of its anxious habitants, should stand here, in the disappearing frosts of next April, to see this stalwart crystal building creak with the cargoes of all our tribes. Then all energy of description will be needed; all clearness of sight and memory imperative to keep apart and perspicuous the innumerable wares, models, trifles, glories, that stand in all the rivalry of color, space and power to compete for the award of the highest intellect among men. And when they are all revealed and measured, we doubt that the beholder will not walk without, and, looking at the noble proportions of this incomparable palace, say: "This represents them all, as it contains them all."

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Who will present this evening his new, interesting and exceedingly popular play, entitled O'DONNELL'S MISSION.
MONDAY EVENING, October 22d, will be performed
O'DONNELL'S MISSION.
Capt. O'Donnell.....Mr. Brougham
Cardinal Alberoni (his first appearance).....MR. T. E. Morris,

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The charming comedienne, Miss LIZZIE WESTBURY, will appear THIS EVENING in the new sensation drama called
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FIFTY SPLENDID TABLEAUX!
Which, for Lofty Grandeur and Ethereal Beauty, surpass all that has yet been produced by man or witnessed by mortal eye, will now be exhibited in this city for the first time, as exhibited in the city of London, at St. James Hall, for 289 consecutive nights, to the largest assemblages ever gathered within that renowned resort of the English Metropolis; and as exhibited in the principal Continental cities, where, during a two years' tour of unexampled success, it was visited by nearly all the
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Admission to all parts of the House—35 CENTS. Doors open at quarter before 7 o'clock. Exhibition commences at half past 7 o'clock precisely.
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On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock, when Children will be admitted for 15 cents.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
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Statuary, Busts, Fountains,
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CARPENTERS & JOBBERS
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Grain selected for millers, by car load or cargo, and shipped on lowest rates, in bulk, sacks or barrels. Produce bought and held on margins for sale here, or shipment Eastward. Orders solicited to which shall have prompt attention. Market reports sent without charge.
Refer to First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Fifth National Bank, Chicago, Illinois.
au13 Haw 1Y

NOTICE—Whereas, Letters Testamentary on the estate of ANDREW JOHNSTON, deceased, late of the borough of Manchester, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them for settlement to W. R. JOHNSTON,
C. ROBB,
Manchester.
se6-Hawdaw

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of Administration on the estate of John Atkinson, deceased, has been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.
D. MERCER, Adm'r.,
au21 Haw 6w Mayor's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MEDICAL.

E. S. ABORN, M. D.
OCULAR
AND
AURAL SURGEON,
AND
Physician for the Diseases of the Respiratory Organs,
HAS TAKEN ROOMS AT THE
Merchants' Hotel,
Where he will be prepared to practice the most recent and scientific system of MEDICINE and SURGERY, for the alleviation of suffering humanity.
ALL DISEASES OF THE
EYE AND EAR,
AND THE ORGANS OF THE CHEST,
TREATED WITH THE UTMOST SUCCESS.
Embracing all Acute and Chronic Maladies of the Eye, Blindness, Cross Eye, Failing of the Eyelid, Cataracts, Inflammation, Weeping and Burning in the Eyes, Discharge from the Ears, etc., Diseases of the Nose, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and Affections of the Heart and Stomach.
HEALTH IS THE HIGHEST BLESSING!
Man will give all he has for relief from disability and pain. Yet thousands suffer for a long series of years, and linger out a useless life, who, with proper treatment, might be restored to health and contribute to the health and happiness of others. But the fault is not with the patient, for he tries persistently the various Doctors and
QUACK NOSTRUMS
For relief, and finds it not. The reason is, the general physician has but little time to inform himself in regard to the improvements in medicine and surgery. Many physicians know but little of the causes of disease, and are consequently ignorant of cure, with but a limited opportunity for extensive study, and restricted in their observations to a small circle of country, they cannot expect to become expert in all diseases. A scientific and practical treatise of cure must result from long study and extensive research in respect to special diseases. Of this fact medical men of this country and all the countries of Europe are aware; and the ablest practitioners are giving their best energies to special diseases. They have mastered the laws of life and health—marked the pathological changes in disease—and found safe and effectual remedies. To long and patient study of the diseases of the
Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs and Chest,
And his discoveries of new remedies and new applications of old ones. Dr. ABORN owes his unparalleled success in curing diseases that have long baffled all previous treatment. And his dexterous and delicate surgical operations on the EYE, EAR, &c., are the fruits of his exact knowledge of Anatomy and an extensive practice of his art as surgeon of the Eye and Ear Infirmery of San Francisco, California, and as Physician and Surgeon-in-Chief of the Nashville Medical and Surgical Institute. The most dispairing invalids will be encouraged to hope for cure on visiting his rooms and witnessing the numerous testimonials and evidence of his skill. oct9

J. C. MATTERN,
DRUGGIST,
Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.
SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
AND FAMILY RECIPES.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,
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WM. J. KANE. JAS. R. M'CLELLAND. SAM'L H. DRUFF
M'CLELLAND & CO.,
Corner Federal and Lacock streets,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyes, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, Window Glass and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the west. my9

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
BOOTS, SHOES
AND
SOLE LEATHER,
No. 133
WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TO SHORT TIME AND CASH BUYERS
WE OFFER
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
As our facilities for buying ARE UNSURPASSED BY ANY HOUSE EAST OR WEST,
PURCHASING DIRECTLY FROM
FIRST HANDS,
entirely for CASH, we are enabled to sell as low as any Eastern Jobbing House.
Dealers are invited to call and examine our Stock and
Note Our Prices,
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
Orders for HOPE MILLS Superior Cotton Yarns, Seamless Grain Bags, Batting, Twine, Cotton and Linen Carpet Chain, &c., will be promptly filled at FACTORY PRICES.
☞ All orders by mail will receive immediate and careful attention.
H. CHILDS & CO.
oct6-ym

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable rates.
No. 132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
No. 24 St. Clair street,
A large and well selected stock of Ladies, Gents, and Children's Boots Gaiters, Balmorals, etc., which will be sold at the lowest prices.
ap26-6meod JOHN SNODGRASS.

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BRADBURY,
NEW YORK, AND
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA
PIANOS.
THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.
Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER Band Instruments of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.
WAMELINK & BARR.
my3 No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

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W. J. MYERS.....W. C. HOPPER.....C. A. M. MYERS.
MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,
(Successors to R. R. Bulger.)
No. 45 Smithfield st.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
FURNITURE.
PARLOR,
OFFICE,
CHAMBER, AND
DINING-ROOM SETS,
Constantly on hand and for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
A full assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured Furniture in store. sel-yw

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HENDRICK'S LUBRICATOR,
Manufactured by WHITE Bros & Co., New York.
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Keep constantly on hand
Cotton Factory Oil, Dark Machinery Oil,
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Lt cold screw-cutting oil, Dark Car Oil, No. 2.
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JOHNSON & PAINE,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
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FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, LOCOMOTIVES, and all classes of Machinery.
JOHNSON'S PATENT PAINT OIL,
WOOL OIL, SCREW CUTTING OIL,
LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT OIL,
SPERM, WHALE and LINSEED OILS,
And NO. 1 CARBON OIL.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Send for circular and Price List.
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RYE WHISKY.
JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 139, 141, 143 and 145
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ANTHRACITE COAL.
We will deliver in Pittsburgh, in Pa. R. R. cars, a prime article of
WILKESBARRE STOVE COAL,
For $10 per ton of 2,000 pounds in full car loads.
WOODWARD & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.
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$1,100 WILL PURCHASE A SMALL FARM of four acres of Land, underlaid with Coal, with a new Frame Dwelling, a never failing spring and good spring house; 46 trees of assorted kinds of grafted fruit, all under good fence; situate 1½ miles from Canonsburg, Washington county, Pa. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of
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Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.
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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS--WHOLESALE

CARR,
M'CANDLESS
& CO.
94 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Announce that they have just received and are now opening an unusually LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the
Dry Goods Line,
Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many
SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
Together with Superior Styles of all the best makes of
Prints,
American Delains,
Standard Sheetings bleached and brown,
Tickings,
Ginghams,
Canton Flannels,
Apron Checks,
Shirting Checks,
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FLANNELS,
PLAIN WHITE, SCARLET, MIX'D RED AND GREY TWILLED, ROB ROY, MINERS, SHAKER AND SHIRTING.
White and Colored
BED BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CLOAKINGS,
&C., &C., &C.
FRENCH, GERMAN & ENGLISH
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.
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A Full and Complete Assortment.
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,
94 Wood Street.

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1866. FALL. 1866.
CARPETS,
WE ARE NOW EXHIBITING FOR
Fall Trade,
The most extensive and attractive stock of goods we have ever had the pleasure of offering to our patrons
English Brussels and Tapestries
Of our own importation, comprising many new and choice patterns not in the market.
RICH WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS AND RUGS.
EMBROIDERED SWISS LACE CURTAINS.
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS OF CORNICES.
SILK AND CENTER TASSELS, LOOPS AND BANDS.
CHOICE STYLES TURKISH CRETONNE CURTAINS.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,
Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor. oct20

CARPETS.
450 PIECES,
22,000 YARDS,
OF
Brussels.
The above immense stock, including every variety of style and Pattern, all New and Desirable, and all the Fall Novelties, is now being offered at the
LOWEST RATES,
With every inducement in price, by
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 FIFTH STREET,
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CARPETS.
McCALLUM BROS.,
87 FOURTH STREET,
OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF CARPETING,
THE LATEST FALL STYLES.
A number of designs exclusively our own.
The assortment is unsurpassed in this city or elsewhere. The newest styles of
DRUGGETS,
CRUMB CLOTHS,
HASSOCKS,
RUGS, &c., &c.
McCALLUM BROS.,
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WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
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NEAR PITTSBURGH.
Will begin its First Session
On the 11th September Next.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
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CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,
TROY, N. Y.
The next Annual Session begins Sept. 12th. For the new ANNUAL REGISTER, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director, Troy, New York. au6 sd3m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
(FRENCH AND ENGLISH,)
For Young Ladies, Boarding and Day Pupils, 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Will re-open on THURSDAY, September 20.
Board and tuition, per annum.....$450
do do do for two or more sisters (each).... 400
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY,
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WATCH REPAIRING.
Having fitted up a new work shop in connection with our store for the Repairing of Watches exclusively, and having the advantage of good lights and the best tools now in use, with a large force of COMPETENT WORKMEN, we are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our Customers. All fine watches closely regulated by our CHRONOMETER.
DUNSEATH & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
56 Fifth Street.
WILL T. WILEY,
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WYLIE STREET, near Fifth.
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SCOTT & HENNEGEN
WHOLESALE JEWELERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH
WATCHES,
ALSO, JOBBERS IN ALL DESIRABLE STYLES OF AMERICAN
Clocks,
Including the justly celebrated
SETH THOMAS AND CARTER CALENDARS AND REGULATORS,
(Exclusively Wholesale.)
31 FIFTH ST., Second Floor,
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SUGAR—
200 bbls Lowering's Crushed, Granulated Powdered, A and B Coffee Sugars.
10 bbls choice Cuba.
20 bbls extra C, and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by
my17 MILLER & RICKETSON.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & S

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

JOHN S. RUSSELL, deaf twenty-two years, was cured in five minutes by Dr. Aborn at Merchant's Hotel.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—Two men, named Robert Brown and Frank Craig *alias* Gregg, charged with murder, succeeded in effecting their escape from the Lawrence county jail, in New Castle, on Friday night, and at last accounts were still at large. Sheriff McConnell has offered a reward of $300 for their apprehension.

FUGITIVE APPREHENDED.—In February last a difficulty occurred at Mrs. McIntyre's boarding house, on Water street, during which Wm. Corten shot a man named Swaneger in the head, inflicting a severe wound. Corten succeeded in escaping at the time, and eluded the police until recently, when he was arrested on board the steamer Rob Roy at the Monongahela wharf. Acting Mayor Morrison committed him to jail for a hearing to-day.

DISTRESSING FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little girl named Kennedy, while playing on the porch on the second story of her parent's residence, on Gay Alley, Allegheny City, on Saturday night, fell to the ground below—a distance of about ten feet. Her head struck the pavement so violently that it caused a serious fracture of the skull, through which the brain oozed. She was taken into the house, physicians summoned, and every effort made to sustain life, but all in vain. The little sufferer expired at ten o'clock the same night.

OUTRAGE UPON A LITTLE GIRL.—Mr. Wm. J. D. Baker, yesterday made an information before Alderman Straig, charging an old man named Edward F. Coll, aged sixty-six years, with an outrageous assault on the person of his little daughter, Barbara Baker, aged about twelve years. The outrage took place at the Farmers' Inn, on the corner of Penn street and Cecil's alley, at a late hour on Saturday night. Mr. Baker resides in Penn, and was stopping in this city on his way to New York. Coll was arrested by officer Seth Wilmot, and committed to jail by the Alderman, in default of $5,000 bail, for a hearing to-day.

ANNA E. DICKINSON AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-NIGHT.—Miss Anna E. Dickinson will inaugurate the lecture season of the Young Men's Library Association this evening, at the Academy of Music, by a discourse on "Something to Come." The fair lecturer has chosen for her lecture a subject which will admit of much amplification, and afford full scope for her sententious style of discourse. The lecture, it may therefore be anticipated, will be very interesting. As this will be the opening lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Association, their friends should rally in their strength, and fill the spacious building in every part. Seats may be secured at the Academy this morning.

ROW ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.—Last night about eight o'clock, a fight occurred in a house on Pennsylvania Avenue, near Irwin street, occupied by a man named Hisley, between five men, who were under the influence of liquor. The police, hearing of the disturbance, made a descent upon the house, but upon their appearance the lights were extinguished and a general row ensued. One of the officers seized hold of a man named Riley, when the fellow drew a knife and attempted to cut him. Officer Haupt noticing the movement, knocked Riley down with his mace, who in falling, struck one of Mr. Hisley's children, injuring it severely. Haley was arrested and taken to the watch house, but the others escaped.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE TO OIL CITY.—It is already known that the oil dealers, merchants and business men of this city and the Venango oil regions, have formed a new telegraph Company, called the Merchants' National Telegraph Company, with D. M. Edgerton, Esq., as President. The line will run from Pittsburgh to Oil City. The principal office is on the corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin streets in this city. From thence the line crosses the Hand street bridge, and follows the line of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company to Freeport; from thence to Kittanning, Emlinton, Franklin, and to Oil City, crossing the Allegheny river five times. Most of the poles and wires have already been put up, and it is expected that in about a week the line will be in perfect working order. It will be used principally by the business public, for transmission of dispatches to and from the oil regions, as well as the intermediate points, and will no doubt prove invaluable to them.

The World's Reaper and Mower.

This new and remarkable machine is attracting the attention of farmers and machinists wherever it has been exhibited, which is also eliciting the highest commendation of the best agricultural editors in the land.

Farmers say at once, "*it is just what we need*," and mechanics confess "*there is nothing equal to it in ingenuity required.*"

Its *simplicity, compactness, ease of operation* and *durability*, ing both time and labor in harvesting it is largely sought after by farmers and capitalists.

A sample machine may be seen at J. Knox's Agricultural store, 17 Liberty street.

s.

The Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock.

Robert Henry Hendershott, the "Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock," who left the forlorn hope at Fredericksburg on the occasion, is in the city, for the purpose of procuring subscriptions to a book containing a history of his life in the army, the proceeds from which he designs to enable him to prepare himself for admission to West Point. Young Hendershott was in attendance at the Soldiers' Convention at City Hall a few weeks ago, and was introduced to the Convention, was received with enthusiastic appause and cries for the "Drummer Boy," which he beat on the drum presented to him by the New York *Tribune* Association. That drum he has with him here, and carries it with him wherever he goes. He is a modest but brave and ambitious youth, and as his present mode of life is a very unfortunate one, he appeals to the liberal encouragement of our patriotic citizens.

Pittsburghers at the Ohio State Fair.

The Pittsburgh exhibitors at the Ohio State Fair, just closed at Dayton, were fortunate in carrying off some of the first premiums. The Fair was one of the most successful ever held by the State Board of Agriculture, and the following compliment to its Secretary was well bestowed: The Dayton *Journal* says: "The accomplished Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, John H. Klippart, Esq., was taken by surprise while engaged with the Board, Thursday evening. A committee of gentlemen, old exhibitors at State Fairs, waited upon Express, &c., represented by Mr. Wright of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, called upon Mr. Klippart, and without giving him time to consult with him. The thing was done so handsomely that Mr. Klippart had not time to collect himself, and had to say something when he grasped the elegant ebony stick, surmounted by a finely carved golden peach, inscribed 'John H. Klippart.' We suppose the presentation of such a cane to Mr. Klippart, as a mark of appreciation for his earnestness in the public service deserves popular support. *Mem.*—Our photographic reporter being off on private business, we fairly lost a report of the pleasant words that passed between the gentlemen, but we assure our readers that they were *thereof*."

Serious Fire at Washington, Pa.—Three Buildings Burned.

About eleven o'clock on Friday night fire was discovered issuing from the roof of a two story frame house on Main street, in the borough of Washington, directly opposite the Mansion House, occupied by Davis Bros., as a bakery and confectionery, and before the citizens could be thoroughly aroused, the flames had communicated to two adjoining buildings. The small though energetic fire department of the borough, rendered valuable service, and by the most extraordinary exertions, confined the fire to the row in which it originated, notwithstanding the fact that it was only separated from other buildings by a brick wall, and a fourteen feet alley. The houses destroyed were the property of Hon. Wm. Montgomery, and so far as could be learned, were not insured. The first house in the row was occupied by Messrs. Davis Bros., who were insured in the amount of $800 in the Cumberland Valley Company. Mr George Davis lost all his clothing, $200 in money, and a valuable gold watch. A silver watch was stolen from him while the fire was raging. The next house was used by Messrs. Montgomery & Graham as a law office. The firm succeeded in saving their papers and furniture. Mr. John Stagg occupied the third house as a restaurant and residence. He succeeded in saving a portion of his furniture, but his loss will be heavy, as his stock was not insured. It is generally believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, whose object was plunder.

The Bitter Fruits of Bad Bitters.

Invalid reader, do you know what nine-tenths of the bitter compounds you are solicited by the proprietors to accept as universal panaceas are composed of? Give heed for a moment. They are manufactured from unpurified alcohol, containing a considerable portion of *fusel oil*, a poison almost as deadly as prussic acid. The basis of the regular tinctures of the Materia Medica is the same. No amount of "herbal extracts" can overcome the bad tendency of this pernicious element. The essence of sound Rye thoroughly rectified is the only stimulant which can be safely used as a component of a Tonic, Alterative, and anti-bilious medicine, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only medicinal preparation in the world in which this article is used as an ingredient. Hence the extraordinary effects of this great specific. It gives strength without producing excitement. No other tonic does this. All the ordinary Bitters flush the face and affect the brain. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS diffuse an agreeable calm through the nervous system, promote digestion, and produce sleep. No other tonic so quickly revives the exhausted physical energies, restores the appetite, and removes the gloom and depression which always accompanies weakness of the bodily powers.

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IN EVERY TOWN, CITY AND COUNTY

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NO. 43 FIFTH ST., (Up Stairs),

Or address POSTOFFICE BOX 301, Pittsburgh.

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HATS, CAPS AND

LADIES' FURS,

A LARGE STOCK AT LOW PRICES, AT

BLAUKMORE'S,

oct16-eod No. 24 ST. CLAIR STREET.

FANCY

GOODS AND TOYS.

The attention of the trade is called to our large and well selected stock of direct imported and American VARIETIES, FANCY GOODS, and Retail prices. 10 per cent discount Wholesale and Retail.

SMITHFIELD STREET.

JOERSTER & SCHWARZ.

oct17 tw eod

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS—The celebrating season has just commenced. I have a fine assortment of Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns ranging in price from $15 to $150. Some of them the finest ever brought to P. H. Harlow. For sale by JAMES BOWN,

136 Wood street.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Unite States and Canada.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

jel

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, October 20—P. M.

The New York quotations to-day indicate a declining tendency in Gold, and a further advance in Governments. The old Five-Twenties, which are so popular abroad, are becoming scarce, and their market value is steadily appreciating. It is said that Secretary McCulloch is purchasing through certain pet houses, the later issues of the Seven-Thirties, at about 106. The advocates for early specie payments find fault with the Treasury Department because he does not retire the Greenbacks in order to force a resumption. The *Tribune* says: It may be for the interest of the Government to buy up its currency debt at these light premiums, but it is doubted by financiers of as much experience and more consistency than the Secretary of the Treasury. By his plan of taking up the currency debt at a premium, and by his policy of constantly watering the money market, he gives the lie to the assertion of Secretaries in stocks and commodities that fill the streets of the cities of the Union. But for this failure to cancel legal tenders, as authorized to do by Congress at his earnest solicitation, Gold would not now be selling at 145, nor stocks and commodities at their enormous prices. Instead of reducing the volume of the currency and getting out of existence the legal tenders, which demoralize all business, his energies are devoted persistently to keeping the currency at its maximum, by paying a high premium for currency debt, which under prudent management of his revenue, could be had at par.

The noon quotations to-day of the New York Board, as furnished by Mr. S. S. Bryan, were: Gold, 145½; Eighty-ones, 111½; Old Five-Twenties, 105; new do, 110¾; Ten-forties, 99⅞; first series Seven-thirties, 106; second and third series, 106; Michigan Southern, 90⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, 101½; Erie, 84½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 54; Chicago and Rock Island, 108½; Chicago and Northwestern, 58½; Chicago and Northwestern, preferred, 75¾; Bennehoff, 6¾; Gregory Gold, 14¼; Rocky Mountain, 5½; Quartz Hill, 9½; Hope, 13½; Corydon, 6¾; Holman, Exc, Keystone, 16; Skye, 52c.

—In Boston, on Friday, the *Advertiser* says: "The market for mining shares was firm, the previous improvement being well sustained and in some cases a slight advance noted. Concord was in good request, selling up to 6 regular, and 6⅛ buyer 60 at the morning session, and 6⅛ in the afternoon. The accounts from this mine are satisfactory. Copper Falls was in fair demand, and some Pittsburgh, Superior and Boston Consolidated sold at 50c. Caledonia, 20 hoxes Eastern, 20c, and 15 do Ohio, 18c; Goshen—sales 18 boxes at 20@22c per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Is beginning to arrive. Sales of it in bbls and kegs at 7@8c per gallon.

BUTTER—The market was steady but not very active, the supply at present being in excess of the demand; we note sales of lots comprising 26 packages at 23@26c; 37 kegs at 25c.

EGGS—The receipts were not very extensive. The current rates for fresh packed were 30@35c per dozen.

FISH—The market remains firm with a good demand. Mackerel, middlings at $15.75 do of choice White, $240 per cwt.

DRIED PEACHES—The market was steady with sales of new crop Halves at 20@22c; Quarters, 10@10c.

GRAIN—We continue to notice a firm market with a good demand for the various kinds, Oats—The receipts were 30 sacks. Among the sales were the following: 600 bushels at Elevator, at 39c; 60 do from store, 39c; 2 cars on track, 39½c. Wheat—Sales of 1 car Spring at Elevator at $2.80; 1 do at $2.90; 1 do 1860 White at $2.96. Receipts—2 cars of Wheat; 5 Barley —Firm. Receipts—2 car loads and 75 sacks. Corn—Sales of 2 cars Ear, to arrive at 90c. Most dealers demand $1.00. The receipts were 3 car loads and 300 bushels.

APPLES—The market was dull. The stock on hand large. Prices ranging from $2 to $3 barrels. Sales of 84 barrels in lots at $2.50@3.00 per barrel.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

[Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.]

MONDAY, October 22, 1866.—The following are the receipts of oil by the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers, and the Pittsburgh Railroads, for the past week; also, from the 1st of January, with a comparative table for the same period in 1865:

	Rivers.	Railroads.	Total.
Monday, Oct. 15	3,049	1,761	4,810
Tuesday, Oct. 16	4,611	1,488	6,129
Wednesday, Oct. 17	1,109	1,412	2,521
Thursday, Oct. 18	987	777	1,764
Friday, Oct. 19	1,140	1,240	2,380
Saturday, Oct. 20	1,170	1,901	3,071
Total for week	12,147	9,030	21,177
Since January 1	965,408	716,197	1,681,605
Total to Oct. 20	977,555	725,805	1,703,360
Same time 1865	1,012,591	787,457	1,800,048
Increase in 1866	323,964	144,199	678,054
Decrease in 1866	35,036	61,652	96,688

The week just closed was only noted for dullness and inactivity and a fuller decline in prices. The week's receipts from all sources only reached 21,177 barrels, or fully 8,000 less than compared with the previous week. The week's transactions were as follows:

Monday—Crude—The market opened dull. We did not learn of a single transaction. Prices were too uncertain to quote, consequently we omit figures.

Refined—The auction sales were 600 bbls bonded on the spot; 90 bbls at 35c, and 100 bbls at 34c, delivered free on cars. The market closed heavy.

Tuesday—Holders gave way, accepting lower prices. The sales reached 3,800 bbls, as follows: 1,300 bbls, bulk at 18½c, and 2,500 bbls, bulk, to arrive at 18c.

Refined—Dull. Prices nominal. Bonded at 33@33½c free on Cars, Philadelphia delivery, 40@40c.

Thursday—The crude market was active to-day, with a good demand. We note sales to the extent of 7,000 bbls bulk, at 18@18½c, according to gravity.

Refined—Prices gave way which gave tone and activity to the market. 6,000 bbls were disposed of at the following: Free on cars, 33½c; Philadelphia delivery, November, 34@35c; December, 39@39½c.

Friday—Market dull; sales of crude were 1,200 bbls at bulk 18c; barrels included, 18c.

Refined did not seem to be wanted. The sales comprised 300 bbls bonded, Philadelphia immediate, at 35c; gallon.

Saturday—The market was without animation. There was neither demand nor sales to any extent. The receipts were 1,872 bbls. Crude—We quote nominally at bulk and barrels of crude were 1,200 bbls at bulk 18c; barrels included, 18c. The only transaction was 250 bbls bulk at 18c.

Refined—We have not a single sale to record. Buyers and sellers were apart in their views. The latter were asking an advance, which movement caused the former to hold off.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny and Ohio Rivers.

Baxter & Edkson	700 J. Wilkins		421
Eagle Packet	473 Barbour & Co		1,000
Chase & Co	58 Brewer, Burke & Co		110
D. Bly	100 S. B. Floyd		20
Total			1,972

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

THE OIL REGION.

There is no improvement in the markets of the oil producing districts of the Allegheny. The sales are very dull and prices irregular and lower, the producers having suffered a slight decline, but not sufficient to induce the general buyer to come into the market, consequently sales are restricted to the local demand entirely. In the middle of the week there was a slight activity manifested, in anticipation of a rise in the markets, and some Pittsburgh, Cleveland and home buyers were preparing to negotiate. The Pittsburgh buyers are still in the field, but the movement was only of a few hours duration—advices from the East regarding trade in particular, as quick, weak and lower, and the market became unsettled. The following are the closing quotations: Crude, 17@18c; refined, 32@33c; Petroleum Center, at 35 cts.

BALTIMORE.

Advices, of Saturday last, report a fair demand, but prices have declined slightly, and we now quote refined at 40c per gallon. There have been several sales this week, at this figure. There are three or four vessels loading here, but there have been no clearances this week.

PHILADELPHIA.

The receipts of oil this week, says the *Price Current*, have been small, amounting to 2,857 barrels crude and 1,861 barrels refined, but the market has been greatly depressed and unsettled, and under a steady pressure to resell contracts prices of both crude and refined have fallen off fully 4 cents per gallon—closing dull, with very little disposition to operate even at this concession. Sales of 2,000 bbls crude at 23½c, 24 bbls, closing sold at 22c, including 500 bbls, in bulk at 16c, on the dock, and 1,000 bbls at 17c, free of charge, early in the week, and since at 16c, 30 packages, the latter to be delivered at Reading. Refined—Early in the week at 39@39½c, closing dull at 35@36c. Last sales, for November at 35@36c; Friday, 1,000 bbls, on the spot, to-day, at 36c; 1,000 do do, on Thursday, at 36c; 500 do do, on Monday, at 36c; and 1,000 bbls, prompt delivery, at 35@36c; 1,000 bbls, on Friday, at 36c. Free oil sold early in the season, but the demand has since ceased. Crude—Nothing doing. Refined—Sales of 1,000 bbls, at 35c; 1,000 bbls, at 36c; 1,000 bbls, at 35@36